the old lines of the Solid North must be brought together again against the Solid South for a time, so let it be. (Applause.) I say, without waving the "bloody shirt," that the time has come when we must demand for all parts of our land free speech, a fair beliet and an hencet count.

But another issue is before us—the issue of protection or American industry, and here in our own State the setection of the home against the select and its evil afterness. (Applause.) The lines were never so strong-drawn between good and evil. The hosts are marsalted for the fray—the combined powers of evil on one do against all the beneficent forces of society, led by larner Miller and Stephen Van Rensselner Cruzer neers), and the people are to say which shall prevail, if any I have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. arner Miller, our candidate for Governor of the State New-York. New-York.

EX-SENATOR MILLER'S TELLING ADDRESS. Mr. Miller was received with applause and cheering which instead several minutes. The wast audience arose and cheered, and there was ong-continued clapping of hands and waving of andkerchiefs. When at length the ex-Senator egan to speak perfect quiet was maintained, roken at intervals by fresh outbursts of applause is he went on. He said;

broken at intervals by fresh outbursts of applause as he went on. He said:

Mr. Cha'rman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a very high henor to be permitted to speak for the principles of the Republican party from this platform. I cannot hope to say anything here to might which will enlighten you upon the great issue now before the American people—that of protection. That principle has been discussed at every fireside in America. The great mejority of our people have already made up their minds regarding it, and so to-night I shall not waste your time in going over any theories affecting either free trade or protection.

But I do propose here to-night to ask your attention to a careful and quiet consideration of some of the reasons which now force this great issue upon the people. Suddenly and unexpectedly this great question to has been forced upon the attention of the American people. I propose to give you in my own way what I consider to be the chief reasons which have thus brought this great question to the front in this conest. Since the organization of parties under our Government there have been two great and antagonistic principles which have been warring for supremacy in our political system. They are the principle on the one hand of state sovereignty, Prom the very organization of parties in this country those two ideas have underlaid every important question that has come before the American people, and so to-day I think I can show you that these same ideas are potent in bringing forward this great discussion. (At this stage a band entered and played vigorously half way around the building, thus preventing the speaker from being heard for home limp.) It may be there are people so enthusiastic that it will be impossible to hold any more meetings in this campaign this fall. (Laughter and applause.) I attempted hast night to talk to all the people of Brooklyn in the rink (laughter and applause.) And so if the police, who are now here, will undertake to prevent any further lingress of this kind, I shall

meant; the power of self-protection and all that that meant; the power to exercise that right of sovere my which belongs to each and every independent nation in the world—that is the right to levy a tax upon the importation of foreign goods; in short, to say what shall come into this country, whether it be goods or individuals and thus to protect the rights, the industries and the interests of the people. (Applause.) I know that some people to-day question that. I know that they deny it. But I want to call your attention for a single moment to some words that were uttered upon this point by a great expounder of our Constitution, Daniel Webster. (Applause.) In the famous campaign of '44, in speaking at Aibany, he said: "I defy a man in any degree conversant with history, in any degree acquainted with the artairs of this country from 1787 to 1789, when the Constitution was adopted, to say that protection to American labor and American industry was not a leading, I might almost say the leading, motive for the formation of the Government, and that without that provision in the Constitution it never could have been adopted.

This is a statement by Daniel Webster upon that question, and I am willing to put that against all the declarations of the Democratic leaders of to-day who are both in Congress and upon the stump telling the results of this country that under the Federal Constitu-

and that without that provision in the Constitution is never could have been adopted.*

This is a statement by Daniel Webster upon that question, and I am willing to put that against all the declarations of the Democratic leaders of to-day who are both in Congress and upon the stump telling the people of this country that under the Federal Constitution there is no power or authority to levy a tariff tax for any other purpose save that of revenue alone. (Applause.) The present discussion of the tariff question, as it is carried on by the Southern members of the Democratic party, is simply a revival of their old antebellum doctrine of State sovereignty. They hold, one and all, that under the Constitution as we now have it, there is no power or authority for levying a tax for the purposes of protection or encouragement of our manufacturing industries. One and all have taken that ground, and you may take the speeches that have been made in the last four years in Congress by Senator Bock, or Mr. Bayard, or any of their great leaders, and you find that doctrine laid down time after time. Taxation limited, as they tell us, to the wants of the Government; that we are to reise only enough revenue to carry on the ortinary affairs of the Government, and that, therefore, we have no right to make a protective system at all. Some have supposed that this argument as now being made by the leaders of the Democratic party, was an outcome of that clause of the Confederate Constitution which absolutely forbade the levying of any tariff tax for any purpose of encouragement of home industries, and in making that declaration in their constitution they were simply carrying into effect their own theories of government, as they had been affect that a large portion of the Democratic party as organized to-day and, in fact, ever since the days of Jackson and Van Burën, has been a free-trade party. In nearly every National platform that if has made it has declared either directly for free trade or for a tariff for revenue only. I do not for

HE GAVE TIMELY WARNING IN 1884. But I warned the people four years ago upon every platform from which I spoke in the State of New-York that the Democratic party, if restored to power by our votes then, would undertake to pull down our tariff system. I based my judgment then on the past history of the Democratic party, I thought I knew what its leaders meant. I thought I knew what its leading spirits would attempt to do if they came into possession of the Government. If the Democrats of New-York and of the North had believed my assertions at that time the disaster which came upon us by the election of Grover Cleveland would never have been witnessed by our people.

would never have been witnessed by our people.
(Applause.)

I propose to prove the assertion which I have made that the Democratic party in its organization and through its leaders—those who control it, or a majority of them—have been in favor of free trade from the time that I mention up to the present time. I ask your attention for a few moments while I read some of their declarations, made in their National platforms, and let us see where we find them now. In 1856 the Democratic National platform contained this: "Resolved, that the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in layor of progressive free trade throughout the world." No equivocation about that; no "incidental protection."

In 1860 their National platform read as follows: "Resolved, that we reaffirm the declaration of our platform of '56, saying that the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in layor of progressive free trade throughout the world."

In 1864—that was in the finds of a terrible war—the question was omitted from their platform. (Definition of both such that it is not the platform. (Definition of both such that the constitution of the platform. (Definition of both such that the constitution of the platform.) the question was omitted from their platform. (De-ristive laughter.) They were then engaged in ceclaring that the war for the preservation of the Union was a failure. (Voices: "That's so," and cheers and hisses.) Yes, and my hrother who hisses had better go back and read the history of his party, if he has any doubts concoming the statements I have just made. (Loud and long-continued cheering, again and again revived.) In 1868 there seemed to have been a listle change.

The resolution read as follows: "Resolved, that we say the favor of a tariff for everance upon forwight implications and the say of the say of the favor of a tariff for everance upon forwight implications and such equal (axation dental protections to domestic manufactures." Deristed laughter.)

A FEERLE SQUEAR FROM THE NOLTHERN WING.

Then the Northern wing of the Democratic party was in central and protection to domestic manufactures. The state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing instance of the say of the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing instance of the say of the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of the state of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for wasas in our manufacturing in the say of Now York for Now York fore Now York for Now York for Now York for Now York for Now York fo

nothing very strange, and it ought not to have nurthinn.

In 1876 let us see what they said: "Resolved, That we demand that all Custom House taxation shall be for revenue only." That was pretty plain and exact lacguage. That is free trade as they understood it and as the world understands it: as England, too, understands it to-day and practises it; for she maintains a tariff for revenue only. (Applause.)

In 1880 they said: "We denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the Government." "Resolved, (secondly) That the system of direct taxation, known as internal revenue, is a war tax." (Dersive laughter.)

CHANGE OF FRONT ON INTERNAL TAXES.

free trade throughout the world.

That declaration was made in '56. In '57 they still further reduced our tariff system, still further broke down whatever there was of protection in it.

When they left the Government in '61, they left it bankrupt, with an empty treasury and without credit. They had brought the country to the vere of bankruptes and destruction, and then, when the South was no longer able to control the Government, they went out boildy into armed rebellion, determined to destroy it, and set up for themselves a Government, in which they would make slavery and free trade the two great corner-stones.

THIS ATTACK COMES FROM THE SAME OLD

SOURCE. Now, to-day, in 1888, we find the first serious attempt to break down our protective tariff system again. And from whence does it proceed? Does it come from the Democrats of the North? Not at all, not at all. tempt to break down our protective tariff system again. And from whence does it proceed? Does it come from the Democrats of the North? Not at all, not at all. Since the war closed, for the past eighteen or twenty years, an honored Democrat has sat in the House of Representatives, holding the party by the throat. Preventing it, from year to year, from doing any doing any damage to the people of this country. (Cheers.) Where is Mr. Randall to-day in the councils of his party? I watched his course for years when I was in the House with him, and saw how adroitly and how powerfully he held in check the evil forces of his party, how he controlled and kept from the Southern leaders, until at last, having filled one of the highest offices in the country, a majority of the party, coming from the South, has simply risen in its might and pushed to one side the Democratic protectionists of the North and has taken charge of the Government. And thus it is that we have this attack made upon our industrial system to-day in this present Congress. Mr. Randall (encers) stood there with a Spartan band—of Northern Democrats who would forever follow him in the protection of our industries and the maintenance of our tariff system. But behold the leader of the House, Mr. Mills, of Texas (hisses), carrying out he views of the President of the United States, brings in what is known as the Mills bill. I will not stop here to discuss it. You all know what it is—a measure which puts upon the free list about 100 different items of products of this country, thereby breaking down those industries and destroying them, and reducing the duttes upon some of the products of the leading manufacturing industries of the country to a point so low that either those industries and the manuscounce to receive very much lower wayses than they are now receiving. (Applause.)

When that bill came up for its final passage, what did we behold? Mr. Randall, stricken down by sickness, was confined to his house, but he son a thrilling industries of the resurrance

power and in control of the Government, they propose to carry it into effect if possible. And what do we behold? A country of sixty millions of people, the business of which, industries of which, are to be found very largely north of the Potomac River. To-day more than 90 per cent of all the manufacturing industries of this country are north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. In 1880, under the census, fully 95 per cent of those industries were north of those two rivers. Since then there has been an amazing growth of the iron industry in the Southern States of Alabama and Tennessee, but still I think I am entirely within bounds when I say that fully 90 per cent of the manufacturing industries of this country lie north of those two rivers.

facturing industries of this country lie north of those two rivers.

But how its it with the control of our Government? The House of Representatives has a small Democratic majority; the great bulk of that Democratic majority; lies south of the Potomec and Ohlo Rivers. And in the organization of the House through the Democratic cancus, what happens? Mr. Randall is deposed from power and his position in the House, and Mr. Carlisle, from the South, is made Speaker, and he makes up all the conunities which have control of the legislation of this country. Thus it is that the Committee of Ways and Means finds at its head Mr. Mills, of Texas, who with five more from the Southern States, controls a majority of the committee. These men have entirely in their control all legislation upon the tariff or taxation. While the State of New York alone produces more manufactured products and of greater value than come from the whole thirteen Southern

of the people in the South that all of our industries are threatened.

NORTHERN INDUSTRIES ATTACKED.

The Mills bill is a Southern production pure and simple. I will not go into any analysis of it to-night; it is unnecessary. But in nearly every case where it strikes at an industry, it strikes at an industry, it strikes at an industry. It saimost a bigh protective tariff upbn any industry it is almost a bigh protective tariff upbn any industry. It gives us free trade in all vegetables produced by North; or fearns. It preserves a duty of nearly in the first to read to you only industry. It gives us free trade in all vegetables produced by North; and tell them that they propose to remove the duties from all the necessaries of life. (Lauchter.) They give us free trade on eciton bagging and cotton ties, all made in Northern States. And so I might go do in the state of the State of New-York on any platform. (Cheers.) I shall not vary from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign. If you may from that rule during this campaign in the propose to remove the duties from all the necessaries of life. (Lauchter.) It shall not you will not say a maintain the propose of the state of New-York on any platform. (Cheers.) I shall not you will not you w

not be called a Free-Trade campaign; they told us four years ago that we need not have any fear. They told us that Converse and Randall could control their party; they told us that if we put them in power they would do no harm to our protective system. Converse and Randall had heretofore controlled their party, and they believed they could do it in the future.

Has it been fully defined to you? Do you understand what it is? Are our people to be frightened into be lieving that the high license law which I advocate is to be a re-enactment of the old Puritanical laws or the blue laws of Connecticut? Are the Demotrable their party, and they believed they could do it in the future.

For the pass this innocent little bill, no farmed the pass of the pass of the limberal principle which I am advocating that the pass that innocent little bill, no farmed the pass of the If they had made that declaration of principles Grover Cleveland would not have been elected.

Mr. Converse, then a Democratic member of Congress, who came in this city four years ago, said that through him and Mr. Randall the State of New York was carried for their party. But now the mask has been stripped off, and we know just what we can expect if these free trade principles are carried out. It want to call your attention to the statement that is being circulated by Democrats. They promise that if this is carried into effect they will never do so again. Now, I want you to see where Mr. Mills stands on this question, and I will not go to find it out. I hold in my hand the "Bedford Magazine," the August number, and the first article in it is entitled "The Real Issue." He goes on to argue at length that our Government has drifted away from its early moorings; that its only duties were to preserve the peace and protect us from foreign nations and that our Government has become a paternal government; that in so doing, it has wandered away from its proper sphere; that it is the duty of his particle bring us back. I will read his own words, in order that you may know whether to frust him or not. He says the article "is written not in a spirit of anger." (The speaker then read the article.) Well. I congratulate you that a knight has entered the field as a champion of free trade. If the volers are committed to the tender mercles of Roger Q. Mills and his class I pity them.

MORE THAN PROTECTION INVOLVED.

he danger to which it exposed the country, and announcing that if he were able to be in the House, in the House, and the nouncing that if he were able to be to the House, and the came of that Spartan band of thirty-five or the Southern Democrats, who had been elected by constituencies who are strong for protection? The power of this Government, through its Executive, and been used in every conceivable way to force those men to stand by the caucus of their party, and vote men to stand by the caucus of their party, and vote in the passage of the Mills bill. When the roll was for the passage of the Mills bill.

WHY THE SOUTH WANTS FREE TRADE

WHY THE SOUTH WANTS FREE TRADE

This attack upon institutions comes from the South, for free trade as they were taught by John C. Calhoun.

It is not because they are disloyal to the Government; It make no such charge at all. They are simply voting for what they believe to be their interests, and I will do them the credit to say that I have no doubt the majority of them believe that free trade will be for the best interests of the whole country. Being in power and in control of the Government, they propose to carry it into effect if possible. And what do we behold? A country of sixty millions of people, the business of which, in country are north of the Potomae and industries of this country are north of the Potomae and industries of this country are north of the Southern send them the credit to say that I have no doubt the business of which, in country are north of the Southern send the propose to carry it into effect if possible. And what do we behold? A country of sixty millions of people, the business of which, in country are north of the country are north of the country are north of the southern send the propose to carry it into effect if possible. And what do we behold? A country are north of the southern send the propose to carry it into effect if possible. And what do we behold? A country of sixty millions of pools, the business of which, are of the southern send the

Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it am getting more help in this campaign in the way of talking than in any other canvass that I ever entered. (Laughter.) I must say that I enjoy it. It gives me a chance to rest, and, as I have 150 speeches to make before November, I am glad of the

And the twenty man bank many opening.

It is a liver of the control of the contro

But our sister States and the West need not pride themselves upon being the inventors of this law. We had it in New-York first; it may be so long ago that you have forgotten it. But I propose to quote the record to prove that the first High License law ever and that our Government has become a paternal government; that in so doing, it has wandered away from its proper sphere; that it is the duty of his party to bring us back. I will read his own words, in order that you may know whether to trust him or not. He says the article "is written not in a spirit of anger." (The speaker then read the article) well I congratulate you that a knight has entered the field as a champlon of free trade. If the voters are committed to the tender mercles of Roger Q. Mills and his class I pity them.

MORE THAN PROTECTION INVOLVED.

There is more than protection in this issue, even in a National issue. The question is whether the people of the North, as representing the majority and by the Republican party during the past twenty-five years, whether we shall leave this Government in the hands of the people of the South. The condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority of the same of this case of this condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and state of the people of the South. The condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and state of this case of this condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and state of the people of the South. The condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and was government in the hands of the people of the South. The condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and was government in the hands of the people of the south. The condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and was passed in 1866, and went into operation in these two cities of the people of the South. The condition of things is this: If you want to leave the majority and was passed in 1866, and went into operation in these two cities of the people of the South. The condition of things in the proper of the Excise Commissioners as to the execution of that law. That

missioners as to the execution of that law. That states that the increase in fees made them higher by fourfold than ever before enforced. Under the pra-vious law only \$2,450 for licenses had been paid into the treasury of the City of New-York in 1864. In 1865 \$0,650 was paid. When the law went into effect there were in Brooklyn and New-York 9,726 licensed there were in Brooklyn and New-York 0.726 licensed it doesn't look much like it in Vermont, or Mains or Oregon. (Laughter and cries from the audience, "What's the matter with Maine!" "She's all right!" I seet out at the beginning of this speech to show you why this great issue is now thrust upon us. I think that I have proved to you conclusively that the Democratic party, as it is now organized by the Southern members in Congress, is the cause of the brusting of this issue into the campaign. The Democratic of the North under the leadership of Mr. Randail and Mr. Converse and men who think like them, did not desire them to be thrust upon us and were constantly restraining their party. But now that it is entrenched in power; now that the Southern portion of the party has converted the President of the United States, notwithstanding that he is a Northern man, to their way of thinking; now it forces a fight upon us and the people of this State must meet it. I leave it to the candid judgment of business men and of the laboring men of the State of New-York to send back at answer to those men who are attempting to destroy industries and to send back that answer in November. (Cheers and a voice: "That is what they want in Arkansas," Yes, they need that in Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it there we must have it here. (Cheers and a voice: "That is what they want in Arkansas," Yes, they need that in Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it there we must have it here. (Cheers and a voice: "That is what they want in Arkansas," Yes, they need that in Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it there we must have it here. (Cheers and a voice: "That is what they want in Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it there we must have it here. (Cheers and a voice: "That is what they want in Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it there we must have it here. (Cheers and a voice: "That is what they want in Arkansas, my friend, but before they can have it there we must have it here. (Cheers places, three-fourths of which were in New-York City.

TWEED KILLED THE FORMER LAW.

That was a high license system passed by the Republican party in 1860, which was in force for nearly there we must have it here. (Cheers and a voice. publican party in 1860, which was in force for nearly "We'll get there, just the same." and laughter.) I four years, producing a great revenue for the city, reducing crime and pauperism and of talking than in any other canvass that I ever entered. (Laughter.) I must say that I enjoy It. It gives me a chance to rest, and, as I have 150 sapeches to make before November, I am glad of the chance.

But now if you will give me the time, and I'll divide it very soon with you, I will tell you where I stand upon these State issues and what I think about them. I said that the Republican party was in favor of high license and of ballot reform. I want to see where the opposition stand upon these questions, and then I want to call your at-system which they had previously enjoyed, he would

attach them to him, would make them his henchmen and would obtain their support, financial and otherwise in his political contexts. He did secure the repeal of the law, and he relied upon the liquor dealers of the city of New York for years to help him to maintain himself in power, both by votes and liberal contributions to campaign fands. This is how the city of New York was deprived of this beneficial law. By its repeal the city has lost tellilons of dollars. If that law had been allowed to remain on the statute book from 1870 down to the present time the city of New-York would have received more than \$50,000,000, which it lost through its repeal. This sum would have given it clean streets and many other muchneeded improvements. Not only would the law have brought money into the treasury, but it would have reduced the expense of administering the law by reducing pauperism and crime.

TWEED'S IMITATOR USES THE VETO.

When public sentiment was aroused upon this

When public sentiment was aroused upon this question, when the people saw the fearful havor which the saloon was working, the Ropublican party which the saloon was working, the Republican party two years ago substantially re-enacted this law for New-York and Brooklyn. William M. Tweed was not in power to veto it, but a Democratic Governor was found to veto it upon the ground that it was sectional; that it applied only to New-York and Brooklyn, and not to the whole State. Thus it was that this reform was stopped two years ago. Last winter the Republican Legislature, taking the Governor at his word, passed this same bill, making it applicable to the whole State. He complained the year before that we had made it applicable to the whole State. He complained the year before that we had made it applicable to operation the Republican country and the Republicans powered a law for the whole State, but the Governor found what seemed to him to be got day the one great State in the Union where this great reform cannot be put in operation because the Democratic party is opposed to it.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS MONEY IS FOR HILL.

Now, if you think you understand my "filiberal" views about high license, I shall go on to ballot reform. The Republican party has declared for a reform in our electoral system. The Republican party has been standing for years demanding that there should be an honest builto and a fair count in the South. While we have been demanding that we are equally determined and zealous for an honest vote and an honest count at the North. But here we find ourselves arrived at a condition when some amendments, some changes in our effection laws should be a honest or a condition when some amendments, some changes in our effection laws should be a honest of the lives, persons and property of the smillions of people; we have a State of more than the state of the laws should be a long to the lives of the lives, persons and property of the smillions of people; we have a State of more than the state of the lives of the lives, persons and property of the smillions of people; we have a State of more than the last ten of fifteen years money has come to understood that no one can run for effice in this city unless he can pay a large assessment. The assessments have gone on until they have reached a great many of the judges in this great city. They have been compelled to pay out to the long and the purity of the judiciary, threatening the purity of the judiciary, threatening the purity of the judiciary, threatening he purity of the ballot bex, threatening all our institutions. We believe that this vast expenditure of money should be stopped. (Loud cheers.) We believe that all legitlmate expenses attending elections should be paid by the State.

It has come to such a past the same of money are accounted that. He took have passed it if it had not known that he would be compelled to yet to be paid to the passed that. He can be a such as the such as the possible of the corruption of the franchise. We prepose, if the contract of the passed that the such as the possible of the pass when he has some rich friend to pay his assessment. Vast su

labor; for the party which saved the Union; for the party which for twenty-flve years managed the affairs of this Government with consummate wisdom, and which brought peace and plenty to our people; for the party which has done more for the cause of human liberty and of progress and education in every possible way than any other party has ever done before in the history of the world; for that party which is committed not only here in New-York, but all ever the country to reform in temperance and to electoral

the country to reform in temperance and to electoral reform.

Our party appeals to you as no other party can. it appeals to you by its past glories, by its record and bistory (applause); it appeals to you in the names of the great men who have illuminated the history of the American people (applause). In the names of the American people (applause) in the names of the future. Is there any promise of reform in the Democratic party to-day, anywhere, either in State or National affairs! If there is I know not what it is unless we permit the free-trader to den the cloak of reform and call himself a revenue reformer. (Laughter) Our cause should call out this fall the best efforts of all of our people; it certainly should call out the fighting qualities of the old voters who have stood by the party since 1860; it appeals, I say, to all men who love the interests of their country and of mankind. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

POINTS OF THE OTHER SPEECHES.

Colonel Cruger was the next speaker. When he was presented to the audience by Chairman Bliss he was received with an outburst of long-

continued appliause. As soon as he could make himself heard he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentieuen: It is indeed an henor to be called upon to address such an audience as this, in which I see so many promineut faces, (Applause.) I have been thinking of a few things to which I will presently call your attention, the political duty of the clurens. I have seen a little of politics in this city, and if in all cases the citizen attended to his duty, the result in many instances would have been different.

Our people never have time to go to the primaries. They prefer to stay away, and when an election goes in the way that they don't like they think that every.

In the way that they don't like they think that every-thing has gone to the dogs. (Laughter and applause.) Now, if our citizens had attended to their duties, I don't hesitate to say that our elections would go in a very different way. Now, let us resolve that between now and election day we will work for the great prin-ciples of the Republican party. (Loud cheers.) I may say that I am provid to be the candidate of the Republican party (appliance); proud to be associated with a man who has the courage of his convictions, and upon a platform which has the courage of its convictions.

(Cheers.)
Now, gentlemen, the enthusiasm which I see to hight, and the enthusiasm which I saw in our sister city last night, says that our people take the proper stand on all those great questions. I believe that you mean to do what you can with your friends to induce them to vote for the candidates of the Republican party. and if you do that I know what the result will be, I hank you most cordially for the aboutloo that you have

calling forth boisterous applause. This is part of his speech; I sm a Republican, because I am for a protective

I am a Ropublican, because I am for a protective tarif, (Applause.) I am for a protective tarif, because I am an American citizen, (Cheers.) I am for a protective tariff, because I believe that it benefits the American workingman and all connected with him, (Cheers.) I stand by the next Governor of New-York to-night, and I congratulate the Republicans of New-York that they have at the head of their ticket a man brave enough to face every issue. (Loud applause.) God hates a coward and so do the people of New-York and the people of the country. (Cheers.) I stand here the son of an Irish immigrant to advocate the the cause of the Republican party—the son of a man whe stand here the son of an Irish immigrant to advocate his the cause of the Equilican party—the son of a man who came here decing from the oppression of England. He taught me that the country which gave him the privilege of carning a home and a living for his wife and children had a right to my allegiance. I don't know what in the name of God makes any Irishman a Democrat. "The London Times" has said that that Irish people were of me use at home to England, and that the only use they could be not to was to send them to America to vote the Demo-

London Times, has said that that Irlah people were of neuse at home to England, and that the only use they could
be put to was to send them to America to vote the Democratic ticket. (Cheers and laughter.) I'd have Irlahmen look back upon their own country's history before the
Union of England and Ireland. Free trade drove every
manufactory from Ireland and has made it teh purper netion of the earth. Where does she get her help from in distrees! From free-trade England! No. She knocks as
the door of protection America. (Applause, culminating
in three cheers for the man from Michigan.)

The American market is the best in the world. England and the South have gone isto partnership to destroy
it. England and the South united in 1sot and the South
put free trade into its constitution. They tried to drive
free trade down our throats with the bayonet. (Great
cheering.) The alliance of 1861 met its defeat at the
hands of the Union army (cheers) and the same alliance of
1888 will meet a similar fate at the hands of free, unjunchased voters of America. (Loud cheering.) We whipped
the combination in 1805 and we will whip it again is
1888. (Three more cheers for the Michigan man.)

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions, which were read by Donals McLean, were adopted unanimously. They culogize the Republican candidates and declare as follows:

follows:

The Republicans of the City of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, heartily inderse the decigrations of principles contained in the platforms adopted by the Republican National and State Conventions, and ratify the hominationa there made. We send to our feitow-Republicans throughout the State the assurance that the Republican party in this metropolis will work with unfattering devotion to secute the electoral vote of the State of New-York for the National candidates, and to elect our entire State ticket with a majority unequalled in Republican victories in the history of this Commonwealth.

We hold it as an imperative duty not only to guard with jerious care our National domain, purchased and redeemed by precious blood and untold treasure, but also to preserve with constant vigilance the heritage of good government and the blessings of free institutions bequeathed us by our

We reassert the declarations of the Chicago piaiform, not only upon the great economic question of labor and of protection to the manifold industries which have spring up under the fostering care of our republican institutions, but likewise its tribute paid to the great names in our history, advocates of Republican policy; its hostility to every form of oppression, on whatever continent; its recognition of human rights and of their exercise under the law; maintenance of a free and honest ballot as the foundation upon which republican government rests, and, in short, all the measures of public policy therein set forth. We unhestitutingly declare in the light of history that upon the lines of these principles, doctrines, truths and acts this great Nation has reached its present position and development unparallelled in the records of the race.

With such candidates and representatives of such principles, we call upon the citizens of tais Commonwealth to unite with us in the restoration to power of the party whose records are the most illustrious upon the pages of modern history, and whose acts in the past present the test guarantees of salutary and beneficent government for

best guarantees of salutary and beneficent govern:

Thousands who came a half hour before the meeting began were unable to gain admission. The majority remained near by, holding little meetings of their own without the formalities of chairmen and secretaries, but discussing the issues of free trade, protection, high license, ballot reform, etc. Their cheers in response to good points made by impromptu speakers could be heard often within the building. Several clubs paraded with music, flags and transparencies, remaining until the adjournment, when they greeted the retiring audience with repeated cheers for Harrison and Morton, Miller and Cruger.

A BUSY DAY FOR MR. MILLER. Mr. Miller had little rest yesferday. He received

carlers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the morning, then went downtown to attend the drygoods mass-meeting in the afternoon. He had numerous callers between that meeting and the one in the evening.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHINA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN SECRETARY BAY. ARD AND THE CHINESE MINISTER.

Washington, Sept. 18 (Special).-The correspondence relating to the Chinese Treaty, sent by the President to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution of the latter, is voluminous and interesting, but may be briefly summarized. Mr. Bayard in 1887 sub-mitted to Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister, the projet of a treaty which should provide for the absolute prevention for thirty years of the coming of any more Chinese laborers, and should forbid as well the return of those already here who should visit their homes in China. At the end of the time proposed it should continue in force thirty years

longer.

In reply, the Minister called attention to the failure of this country to give timely redress for the massacre of Chinamen and the destruction of their property and to afford guarantees for their protection in the future, and he expressed the opinion that, in view of these matters, the beginning of the negotiations of these matters, the beginning of the negotiations was at least premature. Later, Minister Hoon submitten to Mr. Bayard his counter projet for a treaty, the primary purpose on the part of the Chinese authorities being to secure protection from outrage and violence for its citizens, and also to prevent the Chinese laborers from coming to the United States. This Chine proposed to do in her own way, and it was the Chinese unition that no limit of time need be the Chinese opinion that no limit of time need be fixed, the inference being that the prohibition should be perpetual. The negotiations were begun on the basis of these two notes, and were continued until the treaty was concluded.

treaty was concluded.

The correspondence closes with the acknowledgment from the Minister that the two Senate amendments do not change the substance of the treaty and the statement of his acceptance of the amendments an the part of his Government. The Minister said further that it would be necessary to submit the amendments to his Government for ratification, but his note indicates a belief that there was no doubt of

MR. SMITHMEYER FINISHES HIS TESTIMONY. Washington, Sept. 18.—The cross-examination of Mr. Smithmeyer was ended this morning before the special committee investigating the charges against Representative Stablinecker, but nothing new was developed. Mr. Smithmeyer maintaining that it was the chain of incidents and its second of the chain of incidents. incidents and the attentions of Mr. Stahincoker to him

that gave him the suspicion that Mr. Stahlnecker to him that gave him the suspicion that Mr. Stahlnecker was trying to influence him.

Senator Voorhees will be called on Friday to prove that Mr. Stahlnecker said his father had an interest in the Tuckahoe quarry. The committee adjourned until that time.

For other Washington News, see Seconth Page.

Alsa, how chanced! The reay cheek is nalling as the dead, And from the eyes that were so bright the imapy light has Red.

Late has no low for her in-day; grown and before her prime she watts in hopoless andering for that swift coming time

Robert E. Frazer, of Michigan, followed Colonel Cruger. He was received with great enthusiasm, and, speaking in a clear, loud voice, he made a stirring Western stump speech, frequently